(c) whether aft accident has taken place at Kaiga Atomic Power Plant just four months after the reactor was commisf-ioned injuring many;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the causes of accidents have been enquired into and if so, what has been the outcome of those enquiries and the details of the lessons leant to check these accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b) International Nuclear Event Scale ONES) reporting system of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) classifies nuclear events in a scale ranging.from 0 to 7 in the increasing order of severity. Events rated upto and including 3 are classified as incidents and events rated 4 and above are 'accidents'. No accidents have so far taken place in any of the Nuclear Power Plants in operation in India.

(c) and d) Kaiga Unit—1 is under construction and has not yet been comm issioned. The incident which took place at Kaiga Unit—1 reactor building in May 1994 involving falling of concrete from the underside of the inner contaiment dome is an incident during construction and hence is not a nuclear incident. In this incident 14 persons belonging to the contractors' work force suffered minor injuries requiring first-aid treatment for 12 persons and hospitalisation for a day for the remaining two.

(e) A Committee of experts has been constituted by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) to establish the cause of failure and to make suitable recommendations. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) which is res-ponsible for the regulatory functions in respect of Atomic Power Plants has also constituted a Committee, inter alia, to investigate into the causes of the incident with a view to improving the regulatory inspection required at site at various stages of construction. The reports of these Committees are awaited. The re-commendations of the Committees will be taken into account in the recnnstruc-tion of the dome of Kaiga Unit-I and in the construction of domes in future power projects.

Surveillance by IAEA on Nuclear Plants

309. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in *the* Times of India of July 4, 1994 under the heading Surveilance by IAEA on N-Plants';

(b) whether Tarapur and Rajasthan At omic Power Plants have been under the surveillance of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for several years as stated in the above report;

(c) if so, what are the facts in this regard, what are the reasons therefor and what steps Government have taken in this regard;

(d) whether any other nuclear plant has also been under similar IAEA . monitoring, if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) what steps Government have taken to safeguard the interests and security of the country and to potect our nuclear plants from foreign surveillance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes. Sir. (b) and (c) The Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS-1&2) and Rajasthan i Atomic Power Plant (RAPS-1&2) were built with foreign assistance from USA and Canada respectively and therefore, these power plants are covered by subsequent International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards.

(d) As the subsequent atomic power plants In India were built indigenously

these are not subject to similar IAEA Safeguards.

(e) The security of the county is in so way connected witn application of tuch safeguards as these are carried out by IAEA and restricted to the nuclear power plants built with foreign assistance.

परमाणु ऊर्जा उत्पादन

310. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों से देश में परमाणु ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में स्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में परमाणु ऊर्जा की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है और 1991–92, 1992–93 तथा 1993–94 के वर्षों के दौरान इसका वास्तविक उत्पादन कितना रहा ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार द्वारा विद्युत उत्पादन की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए गत वर्षों में नयी परियोजनाओं के निर्माण का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वे परियोजनाएं कौन-कौन सी हैं तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक की उत्पादन क्षमता और निर्माण लागत क्या है और इन परियोजनाओं के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुबोध कान्त सहाय) : (क) और (ख) न्यूक्लियर पावर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड के अन्तर्गत वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर काम कर रहे परमाणु बिजलीघरों के पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बिजली के उत्पादन लक्ष्य और वास्तविक उत्पादन नीचे दिए गए हैं :

वर्ष	लक्ष्य	वास्तविक मिलियन यूनिट
1991–92	6010	5500@
1992–93	6844	6606@
1993–94	8100(6500*)	5299@

@ इसमें वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर बिजली का उत्पादन करने से पहले 1991–92 में नरोरा–2 और 1993–94 में ककरापार–1 प्रत्येक के द्वारा 35 मिलियन यूनिट तथा 1992–93 में नरोरा 2 के द्वारा 89 मिलियन यूनिट पैदा की गई बिजली शामिल है।

*नरोरा में आग लगने की घटना के घटने के बाद संशोधित लक्ष्य।

(ग) और (घ) नरोरा–2 (220 मेगावाट) और ककरापार–1 (220 मेगावाट), जो निर्माणाधीन थे, में क्रमशः जुलाई, 1992 और मई, 1993 से वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर बिजली का उत्पादन करना शुरू किया था। निर्माणाधीन ककरापार–2 (220 मेगावाट) का निर्माण कार्य भी, सन् 1994 के दौरान परिचालन शुरू कर देने के लिए, प्रगति पर है। अन्य यूनिटों, नामतः कैगा। और 2 (2×220 मेगावाट) और राजस्थान 3 और 4 (2×220 मेगावाट) को सन् 1996-97 में चालू करने का कार्यक्रम है। इन निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं के इस समय प्रत्याशित लागत अनुमान